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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

EDITORIAL FAST MEN.

We find in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* the following amusing account of one of the recreations of the delegates to the meeting of the Western Associated Press during their excursion to Mammoth Cave:

On the way to the Cave there had been considerable quiet and good humored banter on the subject of physical strength and powers. There were a few in the company who had good reason to be proud of their muscular development. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, for instance, who would probably turn the scale at 200, and Holloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, a solid and substantial man of the press. So, when the fun began, a wrestling match was suggested. It was proposed to back Halstead against Holloway for heavy weights, and McCulloch, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, against some other gentleman of his size and weight. There was some difficulty in arranging this, however, and it was, by common consent, abandoned in favor of a foot race, to be made around a track about seventy-five yards long. Pool selling for this race commenced at once, W. McCulloch acting as auctioneer. The first choice was bought for five dollars by Halstead, who named Holloway as his entry. Holloway in turn entered Halstead as the second choice, bought for three dollars. For the third choice, Smith, of the *Gazette* paid two dollars, and entered McCulloch, of the *Enquirer*. The other entries were: Mr. Peto, an English gentleman, who was one of the guests; Colonel Stoddard Johnson, of the Frankfort *Yeoman*, and Mr. Underwood, of the *Courier-Journal*. The racers were immediately put in line, and all the arrangements for a start were perfected. Three ladies were suggested, however, but all objected on the ground that they would decide, irrespective of pure merit, and in favor of the best looking man. Finally, Mr. Colman, of Missouri, Mr. Beckham, of Dayton, and Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, were chosen, and agreed to act fairly and impartially. At the word "go" the start was made—quite a fair one, except for slight delays at squeezing each other out of place. Halstead started finely, closely followed by Holloway. "Mack," however, took the lead in the first quarter, and kept it half way round, when he was passed by Halstead, and, as he asserts, elbowed by Holloway to the extent of a "foul." Peto, who is well supplied with legs, made a heroic struggle for the lead, but failed to make it. He seemed determined to get his nose across the line sometime ahead of his body, and in trying to do so fell flat on his face and rolled over three times in front of the judges' stand. Next came Hollo-way, who, when just about to win, made a misstep, and came gracefully down, to the utter befuddlement of his clothing. Johnson, finding himself sure to be distanced, took a short cut across, and even then failed to get in. Perhaps the most interesting incident of the race was the jump of a large and unfriendly-looking dog right into the middle of the racers just as they were trying to do their level best. Tower barked violently, and there were indications at one time of his disposition to attach himself to somebody's pantaloons. Mr. Underwood came up with good speed in the rear of McCulloch, but not in time to head off Halstead, who was clearly the victor. They came in on the following order: Halstead, McCulloch, Underwood, Johnson, Holloway, Peto, who were still on the ground. The race was given to Halstead but McCulloch claimed a foul on the ground that he had been elbowed off the track, and that the dog had made a grab at his breeches, against which he was compelled to defend himself. The judges heard the claim and retired for consultation, but they astonished everybody a few minutes later when they announced their decision to be that the race was not a fair one, but must be run over again, and that they had decided to divide the money among themselves.

It was then announced that his Kentucky wonder name a man against the world. Mr. Peto, of England, promptly accepted the challenge, and Hickman, of the Kentucky Templar was named. The start was given, and a fierce struggle for supremacy took place, until the home-stretch was reached, when Peto again lost his footing and went to grass heavily, lacerating his trowsers badly, and Hickman came in an easy winner.

McCulloch was still eager for the fray, and was pitted against Bickman of the Dayton Journal. The betting was about even on this race, both entries having many friends. One enthusiastic gentleman offered odds on Bickman, saying that legs were bound to win. The race was closely contested to the close, but the lithe little Mack came in by a neck.

GENERALITIES.

BROOKLYN'S public baths will cost $10,000.

OUR National Flower—Bank stocks.—*Tomahawk.*

THE Appletons have sold thirty thousand copies of Lothair.

THEATRICAL Mem—The First Walking Gentleman: Adam.—*Fun.*

TWO Cincinnati actors have started on a pedestrian tour to New York City.

GEN. CUSTAR is in command of the forces against the Indians in Kansas.

SOME Pennsylvania capitalists propose to erect a blast-furnace at Terre Haute.

ST. LOUIS proposes to manage the social evil in that city, upon the plan in operation in Paris.

ALL looks favorable for a most fruitful season in Kansas. The rains insure excellent crops.

OLIVER OPTIC has gone to Europe to hunt up material for some new books for young America.

COAL has been discovered in Washington county, Indiana, and everything indicates a large deposit.

RAIN has been general in Southwestern Georgia. Cotton and corn are small, but the stands generally good.

MRS. SUTHERLAND ROSS, an old citizen of Roanoke county, Va., was gored to death a few days ago by a pet bull.

BARNUM says Anna Dickinson lies about the Mormons. He likes the "Whited Speckled Hers" first rate.—*Boston Post.*

THE Indiana State Spiritual Association will hold a convention at Indianapolis this month, commencing on Friday, the 11th instant.

NORTHERN parties are exploring the creeks of the Potomac, for the purpose of locating a fish farm, from which to supply the markets of Washington and Baltimore.

A GIFTED gymnast in Connecticut unjointed a rib on the horizontal bar, and turning back rejointed it, thus discounting the famous occultist of bramble bush notoriety.

THE people of Pikeville, Pike county, Ind., having suffered from incendiarism, theft and ruffianism until their patience is worn out, have organized a Vigilance Committee.

A STRANGER who was sitting on a tombstone in New York, the other night, suddenly dissolved and disappeared. Probably disembottled spirits induced the phenomenon.

CAPTAIN POWELL has asked, and the proper department has indorsed, the request, that an appropriation of 12,000 be made to complete the exploration of Colorado river and tributaries.

THE Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* says several orchards in the vicinity of Bedford have been almost ruined by caterpillars, and that similar complaints are made in nearly all parts of the State.

PRESIDENT GRANT will accompany Senator Cameron on a trouting expedition in Pennsylvania some time in June. This sets at rest the question as to whether he had grown tired of Fish.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE *State Register*, of the 4d, says: "Iowa crops of all kinds are in splendid condition, and of most fruitful promise. Corn looks better, and is more forward, than ever before at the same date. There is an unusual amount of this staple crop planted this year. Our farmers got enough of wheat last year. Wheat and oats also look well, and are doing finely."

TWO GLASSES, one filled with water, the other with ale, stood before me in the other day—each incidents frequently occur to us—and while the flies attacked the ale vigorously, the water remained undisturbed. A friend explained the reason, "even a fly knows what is good for his health." We forgot to say it was Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

170 HAZLEHURST AND 13 BOYLE ST., RESIDENCES.—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 2 o'clock, the property 170 Sandusky street, and at 3 o'clock the property 13 Boyle street.

THE WEATHER.—Is now getting so hot that every one needs a cool, stimulating drink such as Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale. All saloons keep it.

COLORADO.

The Pineries—Information Concerning the Indians—A Word to Emigrants from Pennsylvania—Law and Order in Colorado, etc., etc.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GOMER'S MILLS, DOUGLASS, Co., COLORADO, May 28, 1870.

Agreeable to promise, I will try and let you know for the benefit of your thousands of readers, what this part of the country is, and, for the many in Allegheny county who contemplate coming West, where to apply for information.

The point at which I am now stopping is about fifty miles South of Denver, and is a busy spot on account of the ties and lumber being got out for the Kansas Pacific Railway. You can form some idea of the number of men employed in the pineries when I tell you that five hundred ox teams are now employed hauling to points from sixty to ninety miles from here, and some two hundred extra teams are coming on at once. The Indians have given so much trouble that it has caused a rise in price of one eighth of a cent per mile for hauling, making now 1¼ cents per mile for carrying ties. As there is no timber short of three hundred and fifty miles east of this, you can form some idea of the value of these pineries to this railway. The Indians are making it cost in every way, loss of stock, delays consequent thereon, arms to men, ammunition, etc., apart from complicating business generally. A few words as to the Indians. You have no doubt had the benefit of all the news from various points and as I have not seen a paper since the troubles commenced I don't know what has been said. Some twenty two men have been killed between this point and Kit Carson Station; how many are wounded no one can tell. We have here three drivers wounded with, one since the first of last week. They were driving mule teams or they would not have been attacked. They don't disturb ox trains as they don't want the cattle. But only yesterday they put an arrow in a herd boy, only eight miles from here, and drove off two milch cows which they wanted for beef no doubt.

They are roaming around all over the country and are all so well mounted that they are hard to catch. This morning a few of them were in sight of this point, and we may have a visit at any hour.

They are very bold and mean business. The arrows indicate different tribes. Some of the arrows have been picked up, but it is claimed the arrows were in the possession of the Sioux who used them. The Utes claim to be friendly and have offered to pursue the enemy. The United States cavalry, of various commands, are out after the Indians, but the settlers have not much faith in their doing much as their hands appear to be tied with too much red tape of the Peace Commission. Mr. Romero, who is hauling from this camp, lost seventy-seven mules by the savages. One of them rode right into the herd and seized the old bell mare and the herd naturally followed her. They got off with the whole lot. Where the troubles will end no one can tell. The completion of this road will do more towards settling the question than all the troops they can send against them, and make it much cheaper for the Government in every respect.

The building of this road is under the control and direction of Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, who commanded the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry during the rebellion, and he has overcome difficulties that at first seemed impossible. The road is being built from Larson to Denver at a very rapid rate: 500 fresh laborers were put on last week and more are coming. Parties who expect to try the West will find some of the most beautiful land for 125 miles west of Kansas city that can be had in the Government, but gold miners get 82 to 86 per acre and are sold by a payment of one-fifth down and balance in six years in five payments. Parties addressing Mr. Pratt, National Land Co., Chicago, will have maps and circulars sent them giving full information as to location and transportation much cheaper by so doing. The Kansas Pacific Railway has five millions acres open for settlers and emigrants.

I would advise Pennsylvania to try this section of Colorado, as I am satisfied it would suit them better than any in the world of land in this section. Mountains, prarie, both flat and rolling, and any amount of most beautiful valleys with hills well timbered and good water. Lumber is cheap here and can be had at the mills for $18 per thousand. The soil is very rich, and apart from the valuable farms for raising all kind of produce, there is no better place in the *whole West* for all kinds of stock farming.

There is good coal out here, which with the timber, makes the locality particularly desirable for settlers, and as to health there is no ague, and no local disease whatever. The air is so pure that on killing any kind of meat you can hang it up in thin strips and dry it out in twenty-four hours.

A desperado was killed here a few weeks ago. He was determined to kill somebody, and at last went to a store for that purpose and would no doubt have succeeded, but the moment he drew his revolver at least six men fired and every ball took effect in his breast and stomach. The nearest justice held an inquest, but no information was made, the general verdict being, "Country well rid of all such rubbish."

Last night two Mexican teamsters were playfully quarreling, and one shot the other right through the left lungs. He cannot survive through the day. The justice took his deposition, and it is hard to tell whether it was intentional or not. The man who did the shooting, is a driver in one of the Railway Company's ox teams, and a party of roughs, full of bad-to whiskey, started in for him with lynch him, but they did not succeed. The train men would not give him up unless to legal authority. He will be brought back here to-day.

Needle guns, Ballard, Henry and Winchester rifles are all that are used here. In my next I will give you a more complete description of this section.

Yours, &c., W.

Gray Hairs Going Down in Sorrow to the Grave.

One of our exchanges is responsible for the following highly amusing statement. Gray hairs in Wilmington must be exceedingly troublesome at this time:

"Down in Wilmington, some time ago, an old man who was very feeble was helped across a crowded street by a youth of twenty. A month afterward the old man died, and as a expression of his gratitude he left the youth forty thousand dollars. And now no old man's life is safe in Wilmington. All the young fellows have had their ambition excited, and as soon as any venerable man appears on the sidewalk a dozen chaps rush at him, grab him by the trowsers and the collar and the back hair, and try to carry him across the street, whether he wants to go or not. Some have got a lot more faster on him and set him back again, and then present their cards. So the old men in Wilmington are having a lively time now, and they have got to tack up the street whenever they go out for a walk. Thus far very little cash has been evolved, but all the young men study the obituary advertisements carefully, and when they see the words, at the age of seventy-six or sixty-six, or anywhere in that neighborhood, they hurry down to the office of the register of Wills and pore over the last testament of the deceased. All this goes to show how much distress one inconsiderate notion will cause."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

London Times and the American Tariff—The Fenian Sensation and Other Items of British News—Terrible Conflagration in Constantinople—Thousands of Houses, &c., in the Richest Portion of the City, in Ashes—Political Reform in Portugal—Slavery Question in Spain—Wheat Crops in France and Russia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LONDON, June 6.—The *Times* augurs the defeat of the tariff bill in Congress. Such a result will be beneficial, because of having a tendency to modify the party ties, and hopes the revenue reformers will persevere and succeed in obtaining at executive programme.

It is reported that the police are discovering ramifications of a Fenian plot in every direction, not only in London but everywhere in England and even in Wales. Arms and ammunition have been distributed for purties in Dublin, and apparently designed to be used immediately, have been discovered there. Several boxes and barrels of war material, ready for shipment, have been seized at Holyhead, and the persons in whose charge they were found have been taken into custody. Authorities are watchful. The excitement has not abated.

Reports from Central and Southern France represent the appearance of the wheat not promising, while a fair average crop is expected in the northern and eastern sections. In Russia the prospect of the wheat crop is mending, but prices at Odessa continue steady.

The weather is warm and delightful.

The Irish telegraph lines are not working well to-day, and telegrams for America go by way of Brest, French cable, to St. Pierre, New Foundland Company's cable to Sydney, and the same Company's land lines to Fort Hood, where they strike the Western Union lines.

The newspapers recall the words of Commodore Ashbury, about building a new yacht if the Cambria is again defeated, and assert the Egeria's victory over the Commodore's yacht on Saturday was complete.

The Commission of Amnesty have refused to hear counsel for the Fenian prisoners.

The transport steamer Crocodile takes out three hundred dock yard people for Canada.

White, who was implicated in Charles Buxton, M. P., has been pronounced insane and placed under proper restraint.

Lord Mahon, Conservative, elected to Parliament from East Suffolk, is not the Mahon as reported.

The telegraph cable which crosses St. George Channel to Oxford is broken.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* alludes to the activity in Mark Lane and says the tone of the market has seldom been so sharp as at the present moment.

A panic prevails at Tynemouth in regard to the Fenians. It was reported they threatened to seize the Castle. The guards have been doubled and precautionary measures taken by the town authorities.

The monthly magazines of all parties denounce "Lothair" as immoral, shallow and snobbish.

A dispatch to Sir Henry Bulwer indignantly repudiates the insinuation that there was an understanding between the Greek cabinet and in Greece and the brigands of Marathon.

The *Unita Cattolica* of Rome has a bitter article on Garibaldi, in which he denounces as worse than heathens.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a fire broke out, which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest portion of the city. The flames were first discovered in an old building in Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and, as water quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the progress of the flames were of no use, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portuguese ambassadors, consulates, Naomi theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses, and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life was slight. The falling of walls has been fearful. It is estimated that about fifty people are killed or injured by this disaster alone. The loss is incalculable. The fire at this hour, noon, is still spreading fearfully. The excitement of the people beggars description.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 6.—Duke Saldanhan announces the Government will make important political reforms and the army be recruited to the full peace standard of 30,000. The Government will not only communication with the present Italian Minister here and will address himself directly to the Cabinet at Florence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 6.—The scheme of Minister Moret for the abolition of slavery is in the hands of a special committee of the Cortes, where it will be subjected to considerable modification.

CUBA.

HAVANA, June —several insignificant skirmishes between the troops and rebels are reported in Cinco Villas.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, June 6.—The steamer Violetta, from New York, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 6.—The steamer Frankfort, from New Orleans, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 6.—To-day being Whit Monday, the Stock Exchange at London, and cotton and other markets here, are closed. The following fugitive prices, however, have been made: Corn 29s 9d. Flour 21s 9d. California wheat 10s 2d, red western 8s 8d, red winter at 8s 6d.

HAVRE, June 5.—Cotton opened heavy.

PARIS, June 6.—Bourse closed dull. Rents 73f 42c.

LONDON, June 6.—Consols firm at 92¾ to 93. Linseed oil firmer at 29s 6d. Tallow firmer at 45s 5d. Calcutta linseed 65s.

XLIST CONGRES.

SECOND SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1870.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. SPENCER: Granting lands to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad.

By Mr. STEWART: To prohibit contracts for servile labor.

Mr. STEWART explained that the bill was intended to apply to Chinese emigration. He said in making Coolie labor contracts Chinese contractors agreed to pay the passage of thousands of Chinese to their own country. This would be long enough to enable immigrants to pay the expenses of those who did not bring money enough to make their importation, as a system, a means of profit.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was made a special order.

Mr. WILLIAMS' joint resolution for the increase of pay of Assistant Census Marshals was taken up amended and passed.

As amended it provides that the increase shall not exceed fifty per cent of the present compensation, nor shall the entire compensation in more than $1,200 per day, exclusive of mileage, for the time actually employed—additional allowance to be made when, by reason of the sparseness of the population, the compensation allowed by law is not sufficient.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the bill to repeal all existing laws granting the right of importation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise in bond to Mexico, overland or by inland traffic. He said the Secretary of the Treasury was anxious for the passage of the bill, as it would do away with an immense amount of smuggling on the Mexican border.

Mr. CHANDLER remarked the saying to be effected by it would amount to $6,000,000 per annum.

The bill passed without debate.

The Indian appropriation bill was proceeded with and variously amended.

A proposed amendment to the rules was discussed. It provides for the termination of debate on an amendment to an appropriation bill by a two-third vote; also, that no amendment to an appropriation bill, other than such as directly relates to items in it, shall be received or adopted without a two-thirds vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the proposition as an attempt to introduce the rule of the previous question, which had never yet been reported to the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN, while favoring the fullest discussion, was in favor of the amendment, as doing away with tiresome and unnecessary debates.

No action was taken.

Amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs were adopted, appropriating $10,000 for industrial schools among the Sioux Indian tribes, and $50,000 for Indian service in Arizona.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment to give the Custom House building in New York to the Custom House officers $50,000 worth of lands, and the Post Office building to the Post Office Department, &c., in exchange of property.

Mr. FERRY moved the bonds to be those of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING's amendment was rejected, on the ground that the Government stands in the relation of a trustee.

Mr. FERRY's amendment was adopted.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment to give the Custom House building in New York to the Custom House officers, &c., which was rejected.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out the appropriation for the Custom House building in New York.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by appropriating $50,000 for the Custom House building in New York.

Mr. FERRY's motion was agreed to, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the appropriation for the Post Office building in New York.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend by appropriating $50,000 for the Post Office building in New York.

Mr. CONKLING's motion was agreed to, and Mr. FERRY's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by appropriating $50,000 for the Post Office building in New York.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend by appropriating $50,000 for the Custom House building in New York.

Mr. CONKLING's amendment was rejected.

Mr. FERRY's amendment was agreed to

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½@95¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

THERE is much philosophising as to what Prince Arthur will do with the Fenian uniform which was presented to him lately as a trophy of the successful repulsion of the invasion of the Dominion. It is said that it is not a suitable garb with which a Prince of one of the most aristocratic families of Europe could array himself. He could not suspend it in his ample wardrobe lest it might defile his royal garments. Nor could he donate it to one of his mother's liege subjects in Canada, for it would be as dangerous for any one to appear in it in that country as it was but a few years since for a colored man to sport a military uniform in Virginia. The best way to dispose of it, then, will be to send it to England as an evidence of his military prowess, and demonstrate his fitness as a gallant soldier for the high position to which he is to be elevated in the English army on his return to his native land.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in speaking of the establishment in London of a magazine which is to contain the cream of all our American periodicals, says: "This is all very well, but will prove a losing business in the end, as the literary merit of most of the articles which may be cribbed from any of our periodicals is so inferior to the best English reviews that one specimen will fully satisfy those readers in England who may have any desire to dip into the 'best selections from the American magazines.'" We do not agree with this statement at all, for whatever may be said of our serial literature, our magazines contain better short stories and poems than the English ones, and there are few writers for foreign publications of a higher standard than Holmes, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Hale or Curtis, of more hearty humor than Clemens or Harte, or of more sensational and popular readiness than Beecher. In fact we think it highly probable that the English scrap book, if well conducted, will be better worth binding for preservation than are any of the similar American journals.

OUR exchanges speak kindly of the patriotism which induced our people to lay the corner-stone of a monument that will through ages commemorate the bravery of those who fell in defense of the country. We do not think we are worthy compliment for discharging a clear and holy duty, but are nevertheless pleased with the general recognition made through the press of our continued loyalty and devotion and our never-dying gratitude to the nation's defenders, and hence will be pardoned for re-producing the following from the Detroit *Post*:

"Pittsburgh does the proper thing by stepping forward on Memorial Day and laying the foundation for a monument which is to be completed within the year. It is mainly the work of a few patriotic and energetic ladies, who distinguished themselves by their labors in the Sanitary Commission during the war. When the living soldiers had no further need of their services, they turned their attention to paying a worthy tribute of respect to the dead. With its inscriptions and ornaments it promises to be a beautiful as well as fitting memorial, and will reflect not less honor upon the brave ladies who projected it than upon the brave soldiers it commemorates."

PITTSBURGH is probably worse supplied with pleasant country resorts and country boarding places of easy access, than any other city of its size. There must be hundreds of families here who would be glad to find some quiet, cheap, pleasant place—farm-house or inn—in the country, where they could spend a few weeks each summer and gain vigor and rest for the remainder of the year. In fact, owing to the closeness of our town and the constant smoke and bustle Pittsburghers really seem to need such recreation more than most people, yet scarcely any opportunity for so doing seems to be offered them. Some go to the fashionable watering places, some get quiet and rest at Cresson, some have country houses of their own, but of local available family resorts, such as are advertised so extensively in New York and Philadelphia papers under the head of country board, there is a remarkable dearth. That there is a demand for this sort of accommodation we feel assured from the fact that we so frequently hear people complain of their inability to procure it, and men often say that they have to keep their families in town all summer because their wives are unwilling to leave them alone for a long period, and they know of no place to go whence they can come to and from business every day, or even every week. The kind of place that is wanted is what children call "real country," where milk and grass abound, and where there is room for children to get their fill of good fresh air, and long hearty out-door walks. There is many a farm-house hereabouts where all these requisites exist, and many a farmer to whose means the board money for the summer would be a welcome addition. But the idea of taking boarders does not seem to strike them spontaneously, and the people who want them do not know where to find them.

LOTHAIR.

Lothair is probably the greatest sensation in the world of fiction since the appearance of Hugo's *Les Miserables*. No book was probably ever written with greater impatience or more quickly read after it first appeared. The number of volumes sold during the first week after its publication was positively enormous both in England and America, and this is scarcely to be wondered at as, in spite of the numerous crowned authors, no one of such pre-eminent political importance, excepting Louis Napoleon, has written a work of fiction during this generation at least. And of all who have read this latest novel not one was disappointed with it. It is highly sensational, the characters are taken from the very highest classes of Church and State, the incidents are of the intensest interest and the descriptions of the most glowing and brilliant character, while the immorality in it is of so very mild an order that even the old Scotch Presbyterian guardian of Lothair could hardly object to his daughters reading it. And besides this, all these things are handled in a manner that betokens, not merely a master, but one accustomed to and familiar with that of which he writes. Thus we rise from the book with a conviction that it all might have been, the Dukes and Cardinals and Bishops act and speak as if they were men like the rest of us, and there is no feeling of nausea and disgust mingled with an impression that English high life must be very like American low life, and English morality about nothing at all, such as is almost sure to be produced by such books as those of Ouida, for instance, which are probably the most dangerous of all novels, and present a coarse and ugly hook for the detractors of modern fiction to hang their complaints upon.

But one of the most striking evidences of the truth of Mr. D'Israeli's delineations of character is the fact that like some of Boz's earlier and better novels, Lothair has been already frequently assailed on account of its personalities. Almost every character is said to mean somebody who does not like it, and numerous have been the protests. Of these the latest is a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, breathing blood and thunder and vengeance dire, because he recognizes his own portrait in one of the subordinate characters, an Oxford professor, superficially profound, unorthodox, pedantic and unpatriotic. The right honorable author will doubtless tremble in his shoes when he reads the Professor's note, but he will accept it as a compliment, and as one more proof that the Prime Minister is also a prime novelist.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Church has always held religious conventions to be of great importance. The first Christian Alliance assembled about eighteen hundred years ago, on one of the mountains of Judea. it was a small but august and brilliant assembly. The Great Founder of the Christian religion presided, and around him were gathered Moses and Elias, and Peter, James and John—the representatives, respectively, of the Old and New Testament churches, or of the church triumphant and the church militant. But one subject seems to have occupied the attention of that illustrious convention, the decease which was about to be accomplished at Jerusalem.

Since that time many Œcumenical Councils have been held, and much discussion, profitable and unprofitable, has been had among ecclesiastics of different nations. The Papal Œcumenical, now in session in Rome, has attracted a large share of public attention since it first assembled in the Eternal City. The Protestant Œcumenical, which will assemble in the city of New York next September, is already engaging the attention of what is called "Evangelical Christians" in different parts of the country, and auxiliary or branch Societies are being organized in many localities.

The "Evangelical Alliance" was formed in 1846. It is not for us to determine whether Dr. Balmer, of Scotland, or Dr. Patten, of New York, is entitled to the honor of originating the Association. In the year 1845 a requisition was signed by a large number of ministers and laymen in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, calling for a General Council of Protestant Christendom, with the view, as was stated, of healing the divisions that exist in the Protestant Church. The call met with a cordial response, and a large preliminary meeting was held in Liverpool, England, in October of the same year.

In the following year, the formal organization was effected, we believe, in the city of London. The original basis comprises the following principles, which are held to be fundamental by the various denominations of Evangelical Christendom: the divine inspiration, authority and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures; the unity of the Godhead, and the trinity of persons therein; the utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall; the incarnation, atonement, mediatorial intercession and reign of the Son of God; the work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner; the right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures; the divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper; the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by Jesus Christ, and a future state of rewards and punishments. The article which relates to the immortality of the soul, etc., gave rise to a lengthy, but calm debate, and was added at the suggestion of the Commissioners from the United States.

Since its original organization, the Alliance has held five general meetings, as follows: at London in 1851; Paris in 1855, Berlin in 1857; Geneva 1861, and Amsterdam in 1867. The sixth meeting will be held in the city of New York in September of the present year, and it is expected that the members will make a grand excursion to Niagara Falls, and return to the east by way of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

During the past year Rev. Dr. Schaff made an extensive tour through insular and continental Europe, the principal object of which was to perfect arrangements for the meeting of the Protestant Œcumenical in this country next autumn. Twenty-five of the most distinguished devines in Europe have agreed to prepare papers on Christian Unity; Christianity and its entagonists; the state of religion throughout the world; the religious relations existing between America and Continental Europe; the harmony of science and revelation; Christianity and the press; Protestanism and Romanism under various aspects; Christianity and social evils, and many other subjects.

Among the distinguished foreign divines expected to visit New York, in connection with the meeting of the Alliance, are; Dean Alford, of Canterbury; Doctor Stoughton, of London; Professor Tholuck, of the University of Halle; Doctor Preffeuse, of the Free church of France; Dr. Dorme, of the University of Berlin; Professor Bronier, of the University of Berlin, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, England. The British Council of the Alliance will defray the expenses of the delegates from Great Britain and Ireland; those of the [delegates from the Continent will be paid by the Council of the United States, large contributions towards which have already been made by generous Christian gentlemen in New York and Philadelphia, and other places.

It is not the design of the Alliance, or any of its branches, to establish a new church, or interfere with the internal arrangements of existing churches. Nothing is farther from their intention than to frame or set up a new creed. The great object of the Alliance is to demonstrate the spiritual unity that exists in the Protestant Church, and to counteract, by united force, the movements of superstition on the one hand, and infidelity on the other. In its Constitution it knows nothing of denominations, as such. No one will be recognized as a member of the Alliance who may be sent as a *denominational* delegate. Those only who are members of the parent society, or its auxiliaries, will be entitled to seats as members in the Œcumenical Council.

The meeting of the Alliance, which will take place at the time and place already specified, will be, in our opinion, the most important religious convention ever held in this country.

As would be seen in our local columns yesterday, the Pittsburgh branch of the United States Alliance was formally organized last Sabbath evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. On the roll of its officers we notice the names of some of the most distinguished divines and laymen of the two cities, gentlemen who will give character to any association with which they may be connected.

PROTECTION.

Interesting Correspondence Between Samuel J. Reeves, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Hon. D. J. Morrell—The Responsibility of Parties Discussed, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL, *House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: I want to tell you, in entire candor, that the Republican party is, in my humble judgment, placing itself in hostility to the industrial interests of the country, and is legislating in the interests of the representatives of foreign industries. There are from thirty to fifty Members of Congress, who are known as Republicans, and who are doing their best to break down home industry. In their speeches they lie and misrepresent facts, tenfold more than even the Democrats. Kelley and a few others call them to account, but where do we hear of New Englanders or Western men taking any interest in the subject of Protection. The subject is so very uninteresting that there is scarcely a quorum of the House found to be on hand whenever it is under discussion.

If Protection and Domestic Industry is no longer a part of the Republican platform, *to be fought for* and maintained and supported against all attacks, then I intend to be counted out of the party. Moreover, I intend to use my influence to induce others to abandon it. I shall tell every man I meet and on all occasions, that the party has tricked and betrayed those who have been their firmest and most ardent supporters. I think you must admit that nine-tenths of the iron manufacturers of the country, and nearly one-half their employes, have voted regularly the Republican ticket straight and sure. I believe that a majority of them are, just now, in that condition of mind that only a little more such action as is exhibited by Allison, Logan and Butler, in Committee of the Whole when the Tariff bill is under consideration, is needed to sever them from all party connection.

Business is so very unprofitable and dull at this time that but few manufacturers are able to be absent from home. Their absence is set down to indifference instead of to the right cause. In this emergency they are not as strong as they would wish to be. Because they do not congregate about the lobbies at Washington, while their enemies are there in regiments, it is thought by many members of the party that their interests may be abandoned or feebly supported. I tell you there is a deep indignation pervading their minds, and a determination to avenge themselves against a party which has professed to be friendly, but when the day of action comes is found to be false. There are some, indeed, who are true and valiant men; they will not be forgotten, but they must come out of the party. We are no longer to be tricked by mere names or platforms made to catch votes. We mean to tell the workingmen that neither the Democratic nor the Republican party is their friend. They load us down with taxes and give away our industries to foreigners. They affiliate with importers who are not citizens and who are agents of foreign houses. They act like fools and idiots in not taking care of their own household. The Republican party is paying out rope to hang itself. It is even now choking with a twist around its neck. I say good-bye to it. Its best days are past; it is now becoming useless, or worse. When it abandons Protection to American Industry, as it is now doing, it is a sign that the party is in its dotage.

Yours, truly,

SAM'L J. REEVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26th, 1870.

SAMUEL J. REEVES, ESQ., Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR: My time has been so fully occupied of late that such a reply as I wished to make to your letter of April 29th, was impossible at an earlier date than this.

So many false prophets are to-day filling the air with predictions that the Republican party, having served its day, will now pass into a stage of decrepitude and disintegration, that I am not astonished that men of your usual sagacity should lose hope in that organization and cast about for new political associates and combinations. I have myself very frequently felt discouraged to witness the delay of our friends in both Houses of Congress to pass needed measures of financial and revenue reform, but I have at no time felt that relief could be obtained by calling upon our political opponents or any part of them for aid and comfort. Democratic Senators and Representatives have manifested even more blindness and less ability than their Republican colleagues to deal with the important economic questions which the war has left as a legacy to the thinking minds of the whole country, and the press of that party has shown even less inclination to deal fairly and less aptness to deal intelligently with these great questions. A querulous, fault-finding obstructive spirit, similar to that which controlled its utterances during the war, characterizes the course of the Democratic press to-day. A spirit of even-tempered, unpartisan inquiry would better comport with the necessities of the people and a proper discharge of editorial responsibilities, but we seldom if ever find it in Democratic journals. I see nothing to be gained in the line of wise statesmanship, but much to be lost, by surrendering the control of the Government and the shaping of its industrial and financial legislation to the Democratic party. That party is not progressive in its tendencies, but conservative and reactionary. It hugs the dead past to its bosom and shuts its eyes to the achievements of the mighty present. It would have repudiated the national debt and remanded the blacks to slavery two years ago if it had been in power, just as it would have made the war for the Union a failure and a crime if James Buchanan had been President for four years longer. Such a party cannot be trusted to do the work which only a warm-blooded, thozoughly earnest, and wholly progressive organization can well perform. I therefore hold fast my faith in the Republican party, believing that in time it will give us such wise laws as the people need.

It was but natural that the Republican party should make mistakes in the past, and that it should now be slow to perfect measures to meet the financial and other exigencies entailed by the war. As the war presented problems and difficulties that required to be promptly considered, and concerning which there existed no precedents, it was inevitable that many plans should be imperfectly matured, and that occasionally some one should blunder. The rebellion assailed the nation's life with scarcely a note of warning which was heeded, and the officers who led our armies and the legislators who shaped the laws which sustained those armies deserve only the most indulgent criticism for any errors they may have committed. So, too, it may with equal truth be said that reconstruction, payment of the National debt, reduction of taxation, restoration of our commerce, and the harmonizing of our industrial interests were also war problems, as difficult of solution and almost as important as the war itself. But there was a difference between the war and its legacies. While it could not always wait for carefully-matured plans, they did not require adjustments at the expense of thoroughness and accuracy. Hence great care and deliberation have marked the consideration of these entailed questions. There have been many and needless delays, but better this than rash and unwise action.

I have no doubt that Congress at its present session will enact more than one law which will have the effect of relieving the people of many of the burdens they now bear, and this, in conjunction with the prudent statesmanship and far reaching economy of President Grant's administration of the executive office, should and will strengthen the Republican party in the coming campaign.

But you object particularly to the course pursued by Republican Members of Congress during the present session on the Tariff question, and you seem disposed to hold the whole party responsible for what a few only of its representatives have done or failed to do. In this I think you are both illogical and unjust, as I will try to convince you.

If you will analyze the elements which compose the Republican party, you will find that hatred of slavery gave to it most of its adherents up to the breaking out of the war. Love of country swelled its ranks when Sumter was fired upon and during succeeding years. Beyond this hatred of slavery and love of country, those who have acted with the Republican party up to this time have been united by no other common bond. They have differed concerning secondary questions—notably about the funding of the national debt, about specie payments, about a free banking system, about subsidizing American railroads and shipbuilders, and about this vexed question of a tariff. And it was inevitable that they *should* differ. The Republican party is a new party, called into existence by great emergencies. There are in its ranks those who were once Henry Clay Whigs; others who were Andrew Jackson Democrats; others who were Abolitionists with James G. Birney in 1844, and Free Soilers with Martin Van Buren in 1848; others who were Know-Nothings in 1854; and thousands of foreign born citizens who were opposed to Know-Nothingism. Some of its members have always been free traders; others have always been strong protectionists. Some have believed in a hard money system; others have advocated paper issues. All these vote with the Republican party to-day because it was opposed to slavery and crushed the rebellion, and because *they have faith in its future*. But, composed of such diverse elements as have been enumerated, we could not expect it to act in perfect accord in the discussion of new issues. The wonder is, that there has not been more discord during the years that have intervened since the surrender of Lee to Grant.

I would not turn one voter away from our ranks because he does not come fully up to my views on the Tariff question or accept my plan of adjusting our financial legislation to our changed political condition. Rather would I seek to hold fast the friendship of all those who have sustained the national honor, and would aid the country in this era of wider liberty to go forward in peace and prosperity. If we cannot agree on the details of party policy, we at least agree on the essential proposition that there is danger to the country in again confiding power to the Democratic party; while, with the freedom of opinion, of speech, and the press, which a strong, active, intelligent, patriotic, and progressive party can afford to tolerate in its own ranks, we may hope in time for greater homogeneity and a broader comprehension of all the elements which tend to individual comfort and national independence. Therefore, my dear sir, for the reasons that have been assigned, I think you argue from false premises when you hold the Republican party responsible because it has not at the present session of Congress reflected your views and mine in what it has done or left undone.

But you are unjust as well as illogical. You propose to abandon the Republican organization because its representatives in Congress have not passed Gen. Schenck's admirable Tariff bill. As well visit with punishment the brave soldier who fails to win success, as those who condemn and assert the large majority of the Republican members of Congress who have stood by the noble Schenck in the late prolonged Tariff contest. To whom are the friends of Protection to American Industry indebted for what *has* been accomplished—for what has been *saved*—but to Republicans? The leading advocates of Protection on the floor of the House—Schenck, Kelley, Maynard, Burdett, Hoar, and others—are Republicans, while its most ultra and uncompromising opponents are Brooks, Cox, Wood, and other Democrats. The only two members of the House willing to acknowledge themselves absolute Free Traders are Democrats—Cox and Mangen. True, several Pennsylvania Democrats have stood by their convictions and the interests of their constituents, while a number of Republicans from other States have as steadily voted against Protection. But the fact remains that the friends of Protection in the House are mainly Republicans, while its enemies are mainly Democrats. The bill of General Schenck, not having passed the House, has of course not been discussed in the Senate, but it is noteworthy that the only speeches made in that body during the present session on the general subject of Protection were delivered by Senators Cameron and Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Morrill, of Vermont—all Republicans. If, therefore, the Republicans in Congress, as a body, have not accomplished all that the friends of a Protective Tariff have expected, they have presented such an array of arguments and votes as to prevent the passage of a virtual Free Trade Tariff. Is this nothing? Is it nothing to have saved the Protective Tariff laws now on our statute books, which, you would do well to remember, are the fruits of Republican legislation? Is it nothing to have withstood successfully the blandishments and the bullying of the most determined Free Trade assault ever made by English manufacturers and New York importers on the integrity and intelligence of Congress?

No, sir! The *Republicans* in Congress are not to blame for any failure to enact additional safeguards for the protection of our home industries. Against a subsidized press in many of our large cities, against subsidized and debauched newspaper reporters, against a hostile Associated Press organization, against a powerful Free Trade lobby, which has swarmed about the hotels at Washington and the cloak-rooms of the House of Representatives all Winter and Spring, against the sophistries and the treachery of Commissioner Wells, against even the coolness and indifference of professed friends, the *majority* of the Republican members of Congress have been true to the best interests of American workingmen through all these long and weary months. They have stood like a Grecian phalanx between the people who sent them here and their allied foreign and mercenary American free trade enemies, and they have *conquered*, for they have saved the protective policy from the long-meditated and deliberate blow which was intended to crush it.

You concede, sir, that while this tremendous combat was raging, you, and other manufacturers as directly and largely interested in the result as yourself were far from the scene of strife, carefully attending to your own private affairs, and enjoying the comfort of your own firesides. You committed your fate and the best interests of the whole country to a few faithful representatives charged with many other weighty concerns, and always overworked, who received no aid from you in instructing and leading your friends and in combatting your foes. Looking back upon the varying phases of the strife, and recognizing that great peril has been happily averted, can you say that you did your part in this fair or just, at this time, for you and other eminent Republicans, who have written me letters similar to yours, to denounce Congressmen who have defied the obloquy in the defense of threatened industries, and, after exhausting their salaries, have drawn upon their private means to sustain the cause which you have so much at heart; or is it fair or just to assail the party organization which gave them the office and authority, enabling them to render to you and the country such great service?

I have wondered if the men who have written me complaining or angry letters concerning the course of Congress upon the Tariff ever went into primary election to secure the nomination of fit men for office, or took pains to instruct and sustain them after they were elected, or busied themselves with the education of the people in such a way that sound views and earnest sentiments might be of force in the councils of the nation, or, if they minded their own private business, went to dinner at a regular hour, left political matters pretty much to chance or to the management of others, and then abused everybody heartily if everything did not go precisely as they wished.

It is not yet too late to correct mistakes and make the success of the protective policy a fact as fixed and unalterable as the death of slavery or the overthrow of the rebellion. What is required is *agitation and discussion*. If members of Congress from the West and South, who owe their political elevation to their war records, are unfamiliar with the arguments in favor of a protective tariff and unprepared to meet the sophistries of free traders, how much more unfamiliar and unprepared must be the masses of their constituents, whose only education on this subject has been in the direction of free trade. I would not undervalue the intelligence of any of my colleagues from the South and West, nor that of their constituents, but the doctrine of protection is practically new to them, and must be patiently studied to be fully understood. Hence agitation is necessary. To accomplish this, through organization of all the industrial interests of the country, is first of all necessary, and I am hopeful that movements already inaugurated will soon produce this result. The newspaper press which has resisted free trade influences should be liberally sustained, and able lecturers should speak directly to the people in every election district throughout the Southern and Western States. Most especially should the champions of protection in the present Congress be aided to meet the free trade attack with which they are already threatened. The friends of protection should seek opportunity to show their gratitude to such men as Schenck and Bingham of Ohio, Blair of Michigan, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Maynard of Tennessee, and that brave representative of a noble State never yet true to herself, Burdett of Missouri. The instincts of the people everywhere are right, but free traders have been so active in circulating such mercenary journals as the New York *Evening Post*, Missouri *Democrat*, and Chicago *Tribune*, and filling the field with plausible lecturers against protection, that great effort will be required to undo the evil they have accomplished. Pennsylvania and her sister States of the East will, I hope, assist with a generous liberality this labor of educating the people to distinguish truth from falsehood and to act in such a way as to advance their best interests and insure the prosperity of the whole country. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and of industrial safety, and if States heretofore prosperous under a policy which has protected their industries would have that prosperity continue, and see it extended to their younger sisters of the South and West, they must see to it instantly that the next Congress does not fall into the hands of their enemies.

I believe it to be the destiny of the Republican party that it shall continue in existence as long as there is a great wrong to be uprooted or need of a true patriotism to be inculcated, and in meeting this new issue of protection or free trade its humanity and patriotism are alike invoked. The American people must decide whether they will protect the industry of the whole country, or commit themselves to a foreign policy which leads to poverty and barbarism. I do not fear their decision. *They will sustain the Republican party*, and in sustaining it they will sooner or later establish industrial independence and cover the land with blessings.

If, here and there, in the struggle that is sure to come, Republicans who have been educated in the school of free trade shall drop out of our ranks or go over to the enemy, we will gain from that portion of the laboring masses heretofore opposed to us, recruits who will more than make good our losses, and who will bring over to our side from the workshop and the field an army of courageous supporters of the cause of American Industry. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. J. MORRELL.

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White Cotton Gimps,
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WORKMAN & DAVIS,

Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in

Carriages, Buggies,

SPRING & BUCK WAGONS,

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Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular. Every new style of work constantly on hand.

SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's Malleable IRON PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

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Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,

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Patent Stamp Cancelers,

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65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

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The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.

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141 First avenue.

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COUPONS

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, June 6, 1870.

Money is easy at 3@5. Sterling dull 9¾@10. Gold dull and weak, opened at 114¼, fell to 113⅞, and closed at 114. Carrying rates 3 per cent. to flat. Clearances $30,000,000.

Governments dull and steady: Coupons '81, 18⅝@18⅝; do '62, 12@12⅜; do '64, 11⅜@11⅝; do '65, 11⅝@11¾; do '65, new, 11⅜@11½; do '67, 14⅜; do '68, 13¾@14; 10-40s, 8⅞@8⅝; currency 6s, 14¾@14⅞.

State bonds quiet: Missouris 94⅜; old Tennessees, 61¾; new do, 57⅜; old Virginias, 66; new do, 68; old North Carolinas, 48; new do, 25.

Stocks opened weak but closed steady at general improvement from lowest rates: Canton 68; Cumberland 43; Western Union Telegraph 32; Quicksilver 9⅝; Mariposa 6¾; Preferred 14⅜; Boston Water Power 17; Adams Express 63⅜; Wells Fargo 15⅞; American 44⅛; United States 45¾; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 101⅜; Erie 23¾; Preferred 45; Harlem 144; Preferred 143; Reading 109; Michigan Central 124⅛; Lake Shore 99¾; Illinois Central, 138⅛; Pittsburgh, 109⅜; Northwestern, 84¾; do. preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 121⅛; New Jersey Central, 110⅜; St. Paul, 36¾; do. preferred, 61½; Milford, 16; Preferred, 75¾; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 38; do. preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 113; do. preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 41¾; Hartford & Erie, 5¾; C. C. & I. C., 19¾; C. C. & C., 80.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,779,413; currency, $9,137,889; general balance, $88,492,261.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, June 6, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114	American	44
Silver	111	Western Union	31⅜
1881 Bonds	114	N. Y. Central	101⅜
5-20 Bonds 1862	112	Reading	109
5-20 Bonds 1864	111⅜	Ft. Wa. & C.	96
5-20 Bonds 1865	111⅜	Ohio & Miss.	41¾
Consols 1865	115⅛	Mich. Southern	99
5-20 Bonds 1867	113⅜	Cleveland & P	109⅜
5-20 Bonds 1868	113⅜	C. R. I. & P.	91⅜
10-40's	108⅜	Chicago & N. W.	84⅜
Adams Express	63⅜	C. & N. W. Pref.	91⅜
Merchants C. Ex.	—	Erie	23⅜

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.50	5.73
Paris Exchange per Franc	22	24
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	76	80
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	47	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	113⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	108⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	114
U. S. 5-20 1862	112⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113⅜
U. S. 5-20 1864	111⅛	10-40's	97½
U. S. 5-20 1865	111⅜	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	88⅜	Cy. Pacifics	114⅜

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, June 6, 1870. }

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Sol Shaunberg, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
W. Hartman, Chicago	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	1 car
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
Marks & Haas, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Milford, Ohio	2 cars
Greenwald & K., Wooster	3 cars
John Heyl, Wooster	1 car
Trautman & Lobman, Crestline	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	3 cars
N. C. Holler, Newark	1 car
John Ault, Orrville	1 car
W. Warner, Enon Valley	1¼ do
Prepaid	4 cars
Total	38⅝
Total last week	30

Twenty-eight and a half car loads containing 18 head to the car, would make an aggregate of 515 head, and there were fully 110 head driven in from Washington, Butler and other adjoining counties, so that the whole number on sale footed up something like 625 or 630 head which in the absence of any inquiry from the east, was fully up to the demand. In fact, the market was very slow and sluggish, and the quality was not up to the usual standard, there being a much larger proportion of common and medium cattle, few prime cattle. The number of grass cattle on sale to-day was unusually large, and indeed with the exception of about dozen car loads from Chicago, there were nearly all grass cattle, compared with last week, common and medium grades are from ⅛ to 1 cent per pound lower, and prime are also down, though not so much as ¼ to ⅜ of a cent. There is not much doubt, however, but what those who sold the cheapest cattle made the most money, as their cost much less relatively than the better grades; in fact we have reason to believe that those who had the lower grades made some money, while those who had prime to extra made little if anything, and some of them reported that they would come out behind.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales prices ranged all the way from 6 to 9¾ cts, and there were some few sold even above the outside quotation. There was one car load in market, sold by Marks Bro., which cost 9¾ cents in Chicago, or fully 10 cts here. There was some inquiry for stock cattle, and sales were made at 5@6 cts.

We understand that the number of cattle in Washington and Greene counties is unusually large, many stock growers having sold off their sheep and turned their attention to cattle, and from this time out we may expect liberal arrivals every week from these as well as other adjoining counties, and a diminished number from the west. It begins to look as if the market had been broken and that henceforward lower prices will be the order of the day.

Sol Lowenstine sold 10 head of Washington Co. steers, at 8@8¼; 13 bulls at an average of 5¾.

S. Kraus sold 8 head of Washington Co. heifers averaging about 1,000 lbs. at 9@7 cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 40 head Washington Co. stock, at 7@8¼.

Peter Sherman sold 18 head from Chicago, at 7½@8¾—lost plenty of money.

Chas. Boyer sold 18 head of mixed stock, at 6@7¾.

M. Varner sold 36 head of steers, from Chicago, at 7½@8¾.

Haas & Kraus sold 18 head from Chicago, at 8@8¾—one car left over.

Sol Shamberg 35 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 7¼@8.40—reports having lost money.

Trautman & Lobman 33 good to extra Ohio steers, at 8@9¼.

L. Keefer 18 head of Washington Co. stock, at 7@7¾.

J. & S. Needy sold 50 head of fair to extra Ohio steers, at 7@9 cts.

E. Katz 20 head steers, from Chicago, at 7¾@8¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock had 90 head of mixed stock, about one-half "grassers" at 6@9 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 58 head including one car load of fancy, the best in market, on private terms; excepting these, this firm sold at 7@8¾.

Nicholas Carr sold 17 head good grassers, at 7¾@8.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 38 head of mixed Ohio stock, at 6@7¾; 11 head from Indiana Co., Pennsa., 5.87@6.25.

Emerick & Co. sold 11 head of Ohio stock at 7@7¾.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 20 head of Chicago stock, at 8¼@9¾.

Joshua Garwin sold 13 head of fair to prime Butler Co. stock, at 8@8¾.

Stakely Bro. sold 5 head bulls, at 4¾ cts.

Greenwald & Kahn 90 head mixed stock, at 8@9 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Were again in good supply to-day close on to 1,500 head, which in the absence of eastern buyers, was considerably in excess of the demand, and the market was very slow, and the commoner grades considerably low. Prime fat sheep, of which there was but a comparatively small number on sale, sold at about last week's prices, 6 to 6¼c, and one bunch of fancy, averaging something like 140 lbs., brought 6¾c. Very good sheep, however, were sold at 5 and 5¾c, and many of the good butchers did not go above these figures. Lambs were also in good supply and many of them of an inferior grade; we quote at $1.75@4.50 per head, as to quality and condition.

M. Hamer 125 lambs at 4½@5¾ per head; sheep at 5@5¾.

Jacob Blum sold 50 sheep, averaging about 88 lbs. at an average of 5¾c per lb.

Stakely Bros 126 sheep and lambs at from $2 to $4.25 per head.

Alex Eckert sold 84 lambs at $1.50@3 and 16 sheep at 5@5¾.

J. L. Badger 50 sheep and lambs sold at an average of $3.50 per head.

M. Humes sold 70 head of sheep and lambs at 5@5¾ per head.

S. A. Vandiver 110 sold sheep at 5¾, and lambs at 5@5¾.

John Beeler sold 100 head of mixed Butler Co. sheep at 5@5¾.

John Young sold 40 head of fair to prime sheep, from Butler Co. at 5@5¾ per head.

Meanor had 104 head sheep from Beaver Co. unsold at 10 A. M.

John Walters sold 60 sheep at 5@5¾; lambs at 5@5¾.

Jacob Emmell 175 sheep sold at 5@5¾ per head.

Jonathan Davis sold 50 scalawag sheep at $2 per head.

John Drum sold 70 lambs, from Westmoreland Co., at $1.00@4.

Fairly and Moulton sold 47 head.

Neely & McMillan sold 90 lambs, from Armstrong Co., at $1.25@3.50.

Isaac Williams sold 50 sheep at an average of $4.25.

Emerick & Co. sold 20 head of extra sheep, averaging 140 lbs, to Tesh, at 8¾.

HOGS.

There is little or no inquiry for this class of stock, and there never is at this season of the year, notwithstanding it is cheaper, relatively than cattle. The butchers cannot sell much fresh pork in hot weather, and, consequently, it takes but a small number to supply the retail trade. We quote at 8¾@10¾, in a retail way, as to quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, June 6, 1870. }

The markets in a general way, present but little that is really new or important. There is no improvement to note in the grain business, and with continued liberal receipts, a very light local demand, and but little inquiry from the east, dealers are in many instances obliged to take into store, by which a good deal of trouble and expense is incurred, but there is no help for it at present. It does not take much to sicken this market, though there is this consolation, it generally recovers very speedily, and sometimes when it is least expected. We should not be surprised to see a reaction soon; the present depression will sooner or later cut down the receipts, and reduced arrivals are generally followed by an improved demand, and this in turn is succeeded by a corresponding market and better prices. The expected falling off in the receipts is based on the supposition that the farmers will soon be so busily engaged on their farms that they will have no time to bring grain to market, and this is generally the case at this season of the year. As already intimated, however, there is no getting over the fact the grain business is very much depressed just now and has been for a week or more past. There is a continued steady demand for Sugars, which is owing mainly to the fact that there is every prospect of a big fruit crop, and the fruitness noted last week is still maintained; otherwise the grocery market is dull. The Provisions market is quiet and unchanged.

APPLES—Season is over and we omit quotations.

BUTTER—Is dull and unchanged, 15@18 for good to prime.

BROOM Corn—Is dull and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

BROOM CORN—Demand very slow; prices nominally unchanged, 12 to 16c.

BEANS—Small white, $4@4.25; Pea, $5.50; No. 1 $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $4.50; common, $2.50@3.

BEANS—Dull but nominally unchanged, $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is rather dull but unchanged. Ohio Goshen quoted at 15@15¾, and Ohio Factory at 14@15.

CARBON OIL—There is no improvement in the demand and the market, if anything, is weaker. We now quote at 23½@24c for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CORNMEAL—Is dull but the stock is light and prices unchanged; 60@$1 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $3.35@$ per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock of the better grades is pretty well reduced and there is little or no inquiry for any kind. We continue to quote Apples at 5 to 6¾ cents; Peaches, 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. EGGS—Unchanged. We report sales at 10@20, but 19 may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—Market firm but devoid of excitement, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5.25@5.75 for spring wheat $5.50@6 for winter wheat and $7@7.50 for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is unchanged, though weak; red, $1.12@1.15 for common to good, and $1.18 for choice. Oats if anything rather stronger, but unchanged; sales at 43@44 in store, 46@48 in first hands, and 50@51 on wharf and track. Corn is excessively dull, the demand being confined to small lots and prices are weak and drooping and very difficult to quote correctly, though 80@85, will probably cover the range. Rye is also dull, 90 cts being the best we can be the best bid, and even at that there are not many buyers. Barley is seldom mentioned—but little offered and much wanted.

GROCERIES—Sugars firm with a steady city and country demand, while Coffees, Syrups, &c., are quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Sugars—Prime to Rico, 10 for fair; 10⅜ for good and 11@11⅛ for prime to choice. Crushed, 14¾. A Coffee, 14¾; B, 13¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, 12¼; Yellow, 12. Coffee, 18⅜ for fair Rio; 20 for good, 21 for prime, and 22 for choice. Rice—Rangoon, 8¾; Carolina, 9. New Orleans Molasses, 80@85.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market is dull as ever and prices weak. We continue to quote at $19@15, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at $167.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3¼ cts.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.25@1.28, and No. 2 at 80@85.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl. and eastern at $1.75.

PROVISIONS—Market steady but with the exception of hams, which is a shade firm, there is no change in prices. Shoulders, 10¼ for plain; 15½ for sugar canvassed; Ribbed sides, 17; Clear sides, 18@18½. Breakfast Bacon, 18¾. Dried Beef hams, 22@23c. Lard, 16½ in tierces and 17¾@17¾ in kegs and buckets.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 5¾c per lb; No. 3, 5¾; No. 1, 6¾. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl, of 196 lbs., $5@5.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows are scarce and in demand with small sales, at 45@50, but common and inferior are dull and unchanged, at 30@40.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand, at $2.20. No demand for Clover or Timothy Seeds.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, June 6, 1870. }

The oil market continues quiet and depressed the operations in both crude and refined being light and unimportant, while in regard to prices, there is not much change though the tendency is still downward.

CRUDE.

Sale 1,000 bbls spot (40@46) at 12; 500 (40@46) at Parker at $4.55; 1,000 spot (40@46) at Venango City at $4.60—43 gallons to the barrel. Seller all year may be quoted nominally at 11¾; and buyer, 11¾@12.

REFINED.

Continues very dull and prices are weak and drooping. June quoted at 26¾@27; July, 27¼@27¾; August, 27¾; September to October, 28. Buyer all year, 29.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fisher Bro 492, on account sundry; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle; Lockhart, F & Co 1,040, on account same; Crystal Oil Works 480, on account Fisher Bro; Commercial Oil Works 160, on account B Barbour; J Wilkins 240, on account Palmer; Crystal Oil Works 800, on account L W Young; Waring, K & Co 240, on account Fisher Bro; Commercial Oil Works 160, on account Hutchinson; Union Ref. Co 949, on account Fisher Bro; Star Oil Works 400, on account T J Leckey; Fairview Oil Works 480, on account Fisher Bro.

Total.....5,561 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner 250 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 145 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Keystone Oil Co., 395 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

H. C. Tweedle, 417 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bro., 54 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining Co., 260 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick 95 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 243 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 199 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. B. Dy & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee 250 bbls refined oil to A. R. McHenry, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,563 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 472 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, B. & Co. 141 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, B. & Co. 100 bbls ref oil to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philda.

Total.....716 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton heavy and declining; sales of 900 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts, 23,154 bbls; flour 5c better, with fair export and home trade demand; sales of 10,000 bbls at $4.95@5.05 for superfine State and western; $5.25@5.40 for extra do; $5.45@5.20 for extra Ohio; $5.75@9.00 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky less active, sales of 1,050 bbls at $1.08@1.08¾ for free. Wheat: receipts, 100,663 bushels; wheat 2c better with a good export demand; sales of 94,000 bushels at $1.25 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.27@1.28¾ for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.33@1.35 for No. spring; $1.37@1.38 for winter red western. Rye dull; sales of 3,500 bushels Canada at $1.08 for free. Barley and malt nominal. Corn: receipts, 85,405 bushels; corn opened steady and closed dull and drooping; sales of 56,000 bushels at $1.08 @1.09 for mixed western; $1.03@1.04 for inferior do; $1.08@1.10 for old mixed western. $1.06@1.10 for white western. Oats: receipts, 53,228 bushels; oats firmer; sales of 45,000 bushels at 66@66c for western and 69@71c for Ohio and State. Hay steady at $30 for shipping and $90@110 in retail lots. Hops a shade firmer and in fair demand. Petroleum dull at 26¾c for crude and 27¼c for refined. Rice in fair request at 8@8¾c. Molasses dull. Sugar firm, with sales 100 hhds at 9¾@9¾c for Cuba and 9½@9¾c for Porto Rico; also 1,700 bags Havana at 9½@10¾c. Coffee firm. Pork firmer; sales 200 bbls at $30.75@31 for mess, $22.00@23.50 for prime and $26@26.50 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls, July and August, at $30.00@30.70. Beef steady, with sales 190 bbls at $11@15 for new plain hams and $16@18 for new extra mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales of 200 bbls at 23@25c. Tierce Beef inactive at $9@20 for prime mess and $12@22 for India mess. Middles nominally unchanged. Cut hams steady, with sales 250 packages at 12@13c for shoulders and 18¾@19¾c for hams. Smoked Hams 19½c. Lard quiet and firm, with sales of 500 bbls at 14¾@16¾c for steam and 16@16¾c for kettle rendered; also sales of 1,000 tierces prime steam, July and August, at 15@16c. Butter dull at 10@25 for western and 20@30 for State, cheese quiet at 7@10c.

Latest—Flour: choice a shade stronger, and with a fair export demand for shipping extras. Wheat quiet and firm at $1.26@1.28 for No. 2 spring, $1.34@1.35 for No. 2 Milwaukee and $1.36@1.38 for winter red western. Rye dull and drooping. Oats firm at 66@66c for western, 69@70c for Ohio. Corn nominally unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard firm at 16¾c for prime steam. Pork steady at $30.75 for regular and unchanged. Eggs steady and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Flour in good demand and prices have again advanced; the demand was chiefly for extras, and quote superfine at $4.80@5; extra $5.25@5; family $5.75@6, and fancy $6.25@7. Wheat buoyant and higher; red sold at $1.17@1.20 for No. 2 and 1, but it was generally held at $1.20@1.25 for No 3, and Hill sold at $1.35 and white at $1.40@1.45. Oats are 2@3c higher and in demand, closing at 56@60c, the latter rate for choice white. Corn in good demand at 66@66c at the lower railway stations, and choice white at $1.03@1.05; it is difficult to buy sound lots at less than $1. Rye held at $1. Cotton dull at 21¾c. Whisky held higher, asking $1.05, no sales. Provisions unchanged. There was a better demand for bacon, but the sales were small; shoulders sold at 13¾@ and clear sides at 17¾. Mess pork and lard nominally unchanged. Butter dull at 18@22c. Eggs 18c. No change in oil.

HOGS.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Exchange weak and unchanged. Flour active and 10@15c higher, at $4.50@5.50 for spring extra. Wheat active and excited, with sales of 1,000 bush at $1.04 for 1,078 c closing quiet at $1.05; this afternoon the market was irregular, with sellers at $1.07¾ for seller last half of June and $1.06¾ cash. Corn firm and closed quiet at 85c for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull and unchanged. Oats active; closing at 90¾@91¾c. Rye firmer; No 2 closed at 82c. Highwines dull at $1.01@1.02 for iron bound. Provisions nominal. Receipts during the past 48 hours: 7,710 bbls flour, 102,750 bush wheat, 21,000 bush corn, 41,412 bush oats, 257 bush rye, 800 bush barley, 3128 hogs. Shipments: 3901 bbls flour, 47,614 bush wheat, 96,228 bush corn, 3120 bush oats, 600 bush rye, 3008 hogs. Freights quiet; very firm and 1½c higher at 3c for wheat to Buffalo.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Tobacco heavy but not lower. Cotton nominal at 21¾c. Hemp stiff at $1.40@1.80 for undressed. Flour inactive and unchanged at $4.75@5.00 for double extra; $5.25@5.60 for XXX; $5.75@6.25 for family brands. Wheat still and higher for inspected; No. 3 spring 86c; No. 2 fall $1.00@1.15, latter very choice; No. 1 fall $1.17@1.20. Corn firmer, mixed 90@96c; yellow 94@98c; white $1.04@1.08. Oats firm and higher, sales at 60@62c. Rye firm, sales at 72@74c. Whisky steady at $1.06. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Bacon easier, Pork at $30 for heavy. Dry salted shoulders 13¾@13¾c; clear 15@16¾@16¾c. Lard quiet. Lard nominal at 15@16c for steam to kettle. Cattle active at 4¾@7¾c. Hogs in good demand at 7¾@8c.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 6—Beeves numbered 5,-900 for the week, and 3,335 for to-day, with 91 cars at Communipaw, 24 at Forty-fourth and 54 at Weehawken. A break on the Erie road kept 20 cars back. The market was very strong at the highest prices yet reached, viz: 17¼@17¾c for extra to good cattle; and some fine Texans went at 13¾@c, not counting extreme-ly hard ones, sold Saturday at $45 each; 13 fat Illinois steers, 1,600 lbs at 17¼ each; 100 still fed fine 7¾ cwt sold at 17@18c; 80 southern Ohio steers, 7¾ cwt., at $124; 100 Illinois of 6¾ cwt., at $116; the market averaged strong at 16¾c. Sheep foot up heavy, viz: 25,300 for the week, and 6,700 to-day; prices are easier, at 5 @5¾c for very fair to good lots; and some fine Texans went at 13¾c, not counting extremely

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

A very interesting letter from the gifted pen of W. W. Ward, Esq., will be found on our first page.

It is not improbable that the next annual meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held in this city.

This morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from Box 65, located near the Fair Grounds, but owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to learn the particulars.

Home.—The Pittsburgh delegates to the Western Associated Press, with accompanying ladies, yesterday returned home from their excursion to Kentucky. They express themselves as highly delighted with the trip.

Wife Whipping.—John Johnson, a resident of the Third ward, was fined thirty dollars yesterday by Mayor Callow, for whipping his wife.

The police are also looking for Jackson Prophater for the same offense.

A Story is told of the loss of a pocketbook containing $54.00 at the Union depot yesterday and the subsequent finding of it by a young man who returned it to the owner, and refused to take $1.00 reward for his honesty, being easily satisfied with $50. That's the way the story runs.

Accident.—A little girl while playing on Smithfield street last night was severely injured by a piece of iron falling from a window under which she was playing. She was picked up and carried into Dr. Rosenbach's drug store, the expert proprietor of which skillfully dressed the wound and restored the little sufferer to consciousness.

The Board of Directors of the Third and Fifth ward Public schools held a meeting last night. John Reilly, Esq., presiding and Mr. Solomon M. Strain officiating as Secretary. A resolution offered by David Sims, Esq., requesting the Central Board of Education to authorize the third subdistrict Board to employ a teacher to instruct the scholars in the German language was adopted. This movement will doubtless be followed by others in the same direction in the different school districts.

Post 88, G. A. R., at a recent meeting passed resolutions of thanks to the following named young ladies for their kindness in furnishing and arranging flowers for Decoration Day: Belle McClain, Fanny and Alice McCune, Lizzie Clark, Maggie Elliott, Mary McCormick, Lizzie Murdoch, Miss Randolph, and Miss Thorne. Votes of thanks were also adopted in acknowledgments for favors received on the celebration day, to Professor Avery, L. C. Loffell, quartermasters Benner and Randolph, and Mr. W. Hall.

Presbyterian Female College.

A joint meeting of the Committees on Location and Funds for the proposed Presbyterian Female College was held yesterday afternoon in the library of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. Nothing new was developed further than last meeting. The Committee on Funds reported progress and enlargement. Although the work has been fairly inaugurated, they had secured some money and felt confident of the result. The Committees, after a conference, adjourned for two weeks.

Obituary.

Several days ago we noticed the death of Mr. Charles T. Ihmsen, one of our best known citizens and manufacturers. Mr. T. had been suffering with consumption, and on Saturday night stroke of paralysis, and in order to recover his health visited the Hot Springs of Arkansas. That treatment did him no good, and he gradually sunk till the 29th inst., when death ensued. His body was brought to the city on yesterday and the Pan Handle route, and the funeral is announced to take place this afternoon. The deceased was an agreeable, courteous, charitable and kind-hearted gentleman, who, in an unostentatious way, did much good in alleviating the wants and soothing the pangs of distress and poverty, and his loss will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

About Hats.

It is not as generally known as it should be that we have here in our midst a practical and thoroughly expert manufacturer of silk hats of all patterns, qualities and descriptions, and one whose workmanship is equal to the finest importations from the East. We refer to Troupe, who has succeeded in building up a very large trade in his line, both wholesale and retail, and is entitled to much credit for his reputation for himself and his manufactory. He makes to order in any shape or style, and using the choicest materials, produces perfect fits in all cases. Employing none but the most finished artists, and giving personal supervision to all his work, and besides being a courteous and fair-dealing gentleman, he can recommend him to our readers as eminently worthy patronage and well deserving of an increase of the success and prosperity which has thus far attended his establishment at No. 67 Fifth avenue, second story.

Personals.

A son of Sir Morton Peto, of England, a decidedly clever and accomplished young gentleman, who is making a tour through this country, is expected shortly to arrive in Pittsburgh to inspect our public parks and workshops.

Rev. Father O'Rourke, late of Kittaning and familiarly known to the employees of the V. Railroad, has been called to preside over the Catholic Mission at the Point in this city. He is an able and eloquent pastor, and his withdrawal from Kittaning was deeply regretted by both Catholics and Protestants.

Rev. Dodge, Assistant Secretary of Washington city yesterday for a short visit.

Manager Canning at last accounts was luxuriously domiciled for the summer at Long Branch.

J. G. Siebeneck, Esq., of the *Chronicle* would not permit his name to be again used for directorship in the Western Express Association, and hence, was not re-elected.

Fatal Accident.

An accident occurred on the farm of Mr. George Miller, in Hampton township, Saturday, which resulted in the death of Mr. George Armstrong. Mr. Miller was building a frame farm and had collected a number of his neighbors to help him to raise it Saturday. The second "bent" had been raised to its proper position, and several men were left to keep it in position while others went to get some center timbers. One of the "pike poles," it appears, was in the way of those who were carrying the center timbers, and some one called out to remove it. The order was misunderstood and the pole was not removed from the bent, when it fell and caught Mr. Armstrong under it, crushing him fearfully. Medical assistance was sent for, but on his part he had not been "seen," and when he voted he would not do so blindly.

Mr. Armstrong was about 45 years of age, and was universally respected with his brother on the farm adjoining that of Mr. Miller.

First Class Wholesale Grocery.

We invite special attention of our commercial readers, in town and country, to the advertisement of John S. Dilworth & Co., wholesale grocers, Nos. 120 and 122 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. The senior partner in this firm has been actively and largely engaged in this business since 1840. No other house now in vogue among us dates back so far; no other house has enjoyed a more extensive trade with city and country, and no house has possessed or deserved more highly than this, the entire confidence of its numerous customers and correspondents.

Under the new arrangements of the firm, additional facilities we will be secured, that cannot fail to benefit both the firm and its customers. The senior Mr. Dilworth has established his residence in fine country seat, and will be at all times ready to avail himself of opportunities to purchase by cargo or otherwise, in all the leading markets here. His thorough knowledge of the local trade of this city, the result of thirty years' experience, will give to this house peculiar advantages in supplying and replenishing the stock for the home sales.

Mr. Will P. Dilworth will devote his whole time to the oversight of the Pittsburgh house. He will be assisted by Mr. G. Bilderback, an old favorite with the customers, who, after representing some time the importing house of Howell, Barr & Co., New York, has returned to renew his old intimacies with the friends of J. S. Dilworth & Co. Mr. James Penesy, formerly of the house of Means & Coffin, also Mr. Flusthwait, will be found in the sales department, all of them capable, courteous and efficient. The high character of this favorite old firm, its ample capital and its extensive and admirable external and internal arrangements for a large business, we have no doubt will be appreciated and richly rewarded by an intelligent business community.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Meeting Last Evening—Appointment of Foremen.

The Fire Commissioners held a meeting last evening at their rooms on Fourth avenue, for the purpose of making the appointments of officers and men for the several engines and hook and ladder companies. The appointments have not yet been announced, but we learn from a creditable source that the following named parties have been appointed foremen: A. J. Cupples, Andrew Sims, John Hamil, Thomas Cuningham, John Wrigley and Nelson Woods, foremen of the steamers, William Sims and John Smith, foremen of hook and ladder trucks.

Other appointments were made, but we were unable to learn who they were.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Serious Affray at Ormsby Grove—Two Men Shot and One of Them Probably Fatally Wounded.

An affray of a serious nature occurred at Ormsby Grove, on the south side of the Monongahela river, yesterday evening, by which two men were seriously, and one of them perhaps fatally, injured. Yesterday was a grand German holiday, being the Fifth Monday after Easter Sunday, and a pic-nic was held at Ormsby Grove, a number of beer saloons on occasions, there were a large number of kegs of beer taken to the Grove, which were returned to town very empty, and as a natural consequence when a large quantity of beer is circulating in a company of that character, somebody got drunk. In this instance an Italian appeared to be the man to whom the largest quantity of beer had been transferred from the kegs, and he was belligerent. He had a loaded revolver with him, and becoming offended at some one, it is alleged, he drew the pistol from his pocket and fired, the ball passing through Mr. John Daniels' arm, and then struck Bartholomew Glingler in the abdomen. Daniels' wound, although a very painful one, is not considered serious, but the other may perhaps prove fatal. Both the wounded men made information before Justice Heisel, charging Little with felonious assault and battery. He was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at Court.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting — Petitions and Communications—Report of Committees — The City Treasurer—Ordinances, &c.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held at the Council Chambers, city buildings, yesterday, Monday, June 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Glen, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Kehew, Kelso, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McElwee, McMahon, McCarthy, Phillips, Reed, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainright, Z. Wainright, White, Wilson—33.

On motion of Mr. Coffin Mr. Gross was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kirk moved that Council proceed with the regular order of business.

Mr. Burgwin asked if this was a special meeting, and if so for what purpose was it called.

Mr. Littell stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of transacting the regular business which had been devolved on account of Decoration Day.

Mr. Kirk's motion was adopted.

Mr. White presented a petition for grading, curbing and paving Locust street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Glenn presented a petition for grading and paving Bank alley. Accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

Mr. Aiken presented a petition for grading, curbing and paving Locust street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Glenn amended by moving to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally.

The amendment was adopted and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Liddell presented a petition for grading and paving Locust street. Accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

Mr. Aiken presented a petition for grading and paving Bank alley. Accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

Mr. Glenn amended by moving to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally.

The amendment was adopted and the ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Liddell presented a petition for the opening of Smallman street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright a petition for making pipes on Snowdon alley. Referred to Water Committee.

Also a petition from residents on Penn avenue, in Seventeenth ward, asking that the act for paving Penn avenue be extended to that ward. Accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

The petition was received and the ordinance was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McMahon, a resolution against the opening of Valley street, arranging which was an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the same.

The remonstrance was read and the ordinance was referred to the Street Committee.

Also a petition for the paving of 4th street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Seeley, petition for opening Madison avenue, and on ordinance providing for the same.

The petition was received and the ordinance passed finally.

Also a petition from Captain C. Negley, asking that Councils provide his company with an armory. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. McMahon a remonstrance against the opening of North street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Liddell, petition for opening Long avenue, and an ordinance providing for the same.

Petition received and the ordinance passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Gross presented the report of the Commission for the improvement of Penn avenue, asking Council to have the water pipe laid on said avenue before the work of grading was commenced.

Mr. Gross stated that it was probable that some form of wood pavement would be laid on said avenue, and it was therefore necessary that the water pipe should be layed before the pavement was put down.

Report received and referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Edwards a petition for the extension of Fifth avenue, and an ordinance providing for the same.

Petition received and the ordinance passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Murray, a petition for the establishing of a grade on Wilkins avenue. Referred to Survey Committee, with instructions to take immediate action.

Also, a petition relative to cattle brokers in the Twenty-second ward. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Scully, a petition for the opening of Linden street, accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

Petition received, and the ordinance passed under a suspension of the rules.

Also Petition of Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Company for the use of certain streets. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Mr. Herron, a petition for the opening of Anderson street, in the Thirteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance changing the name of Mason street to Camp street.

Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Phillips presented the report of the Finance Committee, accepting the thanks of the resolution authorizing the payment of sundry bills.

Report received, and resolution adopted.

Mr. Lloyd, chairman of the Water Committee, presented the report of the Committee on Water, recommending the payment to Jay roll of the Water Works, amounting to $17,650.

The report was received.

Mr. Lloyd, chairman of the Committee on Markets, presented the quarterly report of the Committee, showing a total revenue of $7,367 85, and the expenses for the quarter were $2,287 07.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented an ordinance granting permission to A. B. Logan to erect a frame shed.

Also an ordinance granting same privilege to Tomlinson & McKee.

The ordinances were adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Shipton presented the report of the Committee on Gas Lighting, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Gas Lighting would respectfully inform the Honorable Councils that Mr. McCloskey, asking the use of the gas lamp posts for advertising purposes, and agreeing to pay a reasonable compensation therefor, which has already been canvassed. I would, however read the law in the case first upon which these charges are based.

The gentleman then read the sections from the City Code in relation to the duty of officers and the power of Council in relation to delinquents, and said: In accordance with that authority, a petition for the following has is signed by the proper number of persons, and is legally prepared:

[This paper was the same as that published in the GAZETTE, Thursday, June 2d, 1870.]

I petition it reviewed the case of the city and Treasurer, and was accompanied by a series of resolutions, the following was the first, being the principal one upon which all the others rested:

Resolved, That A. J. Cochran, Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh, be placed upon trial upon the charges this day presented against him by Thomas McMichell, J. McGonagle, Delacy Preston, Samuel Morrow, members of the Common Council, and that said trial be proceeded with, without unreasonable delay, as directed by section 3 of the ordinance of said city, passed March 29, 1869, relating to city officers.

THE PAPER BEFORE COUNCIL.

When the reading of the paper had been concluded

Mr. Barton said: Now, Mr. President, I move the adoption of the paper and resolutions. I will not now detain the time of any member an opportunity to be heard in the case, after which I shall call the yeas and nays upon the adoption.

Mr. Hare—The matter is before the Court now, and wouldn't it be better to leave it until settled there. There is no use.

Mr. Morgan—I ask for information. The gentleman Mr. Barton has been reading section twenty-six of the City code, but he didn't read it all. If he will continue a little farther he will find that it says the case shall be fixed by ordinance. Now, I say this is no ordinance to fix this trial. Let the gentlemen prepare one.

Mr. Barton—If the gentleman will again read section three he will find that there is an ordinance before which gives the power. We don't need another.

MR. MORGAN READS LAW.

Mr. Morgan (after reading "No. 3" carefully)—Well I think that does not cover the case. It is only a city enactment, and I don't think it will take precedence of an act of Assembly. We must remember in this matter that the treasurer has rights also, and we must not be too hasty in going ahead. As the matter is before the Courts, I think we'd better let it go until a decision is rendered there. Then we can come at it intelligently. If we go ahead now, why Mr. Cochran appeals to Court, and if the decision of the Court is against us, then we'll be in a box.

I may say that the Finance Committee were unanimously of the opinion when it first considered this matter that Mr. Cochran was wrong, and should be impeached, but they would not infringe on the rights in the case, and didn't want to push ahead, and probably have to go back again. They saw the trouble and wisely appointed a subcommittee, through whom it has been brought into court. I think it should first be settled there. If the court decides that the act is all right, then we all know what to do. I don't want to vote on that wholesale manner, some of the things in it are proper, and some I think are not. I think we'd better act cautiously.

Mr. Barton—Well, Mr. President, in reply to the gentleman I would say this matter is very plain, and it needs no lengthy argument to confirm it. The resolutions are self-explanatory themselves. I need not refer to the history of this case again. Now these resolutions show that we are bound to act. They are in accordance with the law, and I think we are prepared to act.

Then, good, if the gentleman had examined the matter carefully he would have found that it was the duty of the Finance Committee to expel Mr. Cochran from his office at once when he refused to do as directed by Councils, whose servant he is. For my part I don't see why they don't do it. Well, I don't see where they got the authority to go into court and have

THESE FANCIFUL PROCEEDINGS.

But the members have all canvassed the matter, and show what they think, so I will now call—

Mr. Morgan—Hold on. I'd like to say

A WORD MORE.

The gentleman has said the Finance Committee should have deposed Mr. Cochran from his high office, and says we have the law for it. Well, now, the law which provides for the exercise of that power by the committee is when the Treasurer is a *defaulter*. Is this the case now? Is it charged that Mr. Cochran's books are not square—that he is a defaulter? No, sir; on the contrary, everything is clear and plain, and no charge of irregularity can be made against him further than this difference of opinion. Now, I'm not here to defend Mr. Cochran all, but simply to say he has rights which we are bound to respect.

Then, too, these resolutions are too sweeping. Some of them I'll vote for and some I won't. If Mr. Cochran is in the wrong, I am as ready as any one to expel him. But let us get at that truth first.

Mr. Gazzam—Mr. President: this matter has gone on until we are in a pretty predicament. What is the state of the case? Why, simply this. We elect a man, who takes an important office, and then when we, as the representatives of the people, endeavor to control him, he wont be controlled. He refuses to obey our authority. I think we should go ahead now that we have begun, and tell him. I am in favor of passing these resolutions, and making an end of the business.

Mr. Barton—As there has been some objection to Mr. Allader as a temporary Treasurer I will withdraw his name. That's an immaterial point. There seems, also, to be some of the resolutions which are objectionable. Then instead of taking them up as a whole, I'll call the yeas and nays on

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

Mr. Batchelor—Well, now, there is a time for all things, and all things should come in time. Now I have no doubt my colleague Mr. Barton feels a little sore over this matter. He introduced the ordinance which is now in Court, and perhaps he is afraid it will be there decided illegal. But remember at the time I asked him if he thought it was legal, and was presented it, and he seemed so confident that I was made to feel so too. There is no man more than the railroad company. It costs a heap of the fact of his presenting the ordinance carried great weight.

Now you all know how that ordinance passed. It hung for awhile in Select Council and was endorsed by lawyers there. It was then referred to the Finance Committee and was referred to a committee of three lawyers who pronounced it all right. Now you know lawyers, like doctors, don't always agree. Since the matter has been investigated other lawyers have pronounced it illegal. Some of the leading men at our bar have that opinion. The matter is in the courts now and a decision will soon be rendered there.

Therefore I shall oppose everything of this character just now until the courts have decided. Then we can refer anything to it.

Mr. Gazzam thought the matter should be tested now.

Mr. Batchelor—Then, Mr. President, to test the matter I move that action be postponed until after the action of the Courts.

Mr. Barton—Can that be done? Is such a motion in order?

After some

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,

in reference to the method of getting at a postponement. Mr. Batchelor's motion being ruled out by the Chair, Mr. Hare moved to postpone indefinitely, but almost immediately withdrew it.

The Chair then decided Mr. Batchelor's motion out of order, and the question came up on the motion to call the yeas and nays was withdrawn.

Mr. Barton—I won't withdraw it. I think we should have the courage to face this question.

Mr. McKelvey—Well, then, Mr. President, I move to amend by considering the whole matter